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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

WANG, JIN CHENG

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2672

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 09/660,187 | ITO, MASAAKI <i>(P)</i> | |
| Examiner | | Art Unit | 2672 |
| Jin-Cheng Wang | | | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/20/2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 02/20/2003 has been entered. Claims 1, 5, 7, 8 and 11 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Isowaki U.S. Patent No. 6,417,854.

4. Claim 1:

The Isowaki reference teaches a game device (e.g., a game machine) which reads from a storage means (column 1, lines 48-67, and column 2, lines 1-22, column 4, lines 14-56), prior to image processing, background data required in games for displaying a moving object within a virtual three-dimensional space (column 5, lines 54-67) together with a background (column 1, lines 48-67, and column 2, lines 1-22), comprising:

Pre-reading means for pre-reading said background data from said storage means (column 6, lines 6-30) by establishing an area for pre-reading which includes: setting a predetermined angle-of-visibility based on a direction of the moving object (figures 14-17),

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setting a limit-line of a visual field at a predetermined distance towards a front of the visual field, and setting a pre-reading start line at a predetermined distance towards the front of the limit-line of the visual field (column 6, lines 6-37 and column 7, lines 1-19).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of storage means and pre-reading means. However, the Isowaki reference further discloses claimed limitation of storage means and pre-reading means. The Isowaki reference has taught storage means storing background texture data by dividing it into block areas of texture memory in advance (column 6, lines 2-30, figure 4, and column 7, lines 7-30) and pre-reading means comprising judging means for determining (judging) which area AR the vehicle is crossing and texture transfer should be performed in accordance to the vehicular moving speed (figure 12, and column 10, lines 44-67). The Isowaki reference has also taught reading means for reading in texture memory the background data (micro-texture data) of the area determined (judged) as being crossed with by the determining (judging) means in accordance to the velocity region (see for example, column 11, lines 1-21).

Claim 3:

The Isowaki reference has taught a game device wherein plurality of areas (AR1, AR2, ..., AR6) are respectively stored in storage means by dividing the display data 210 into 6 blocks BLK1-BLK6 that correspond to areas AR1-AR6 (column 7, lines 1-30). The Isowaki reference has taught display data is divided into 6 blocks and it can be divided into as many blocks as

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capacity allows (column 7, lines 1-30). The Isowaki reference has also taught reading means for reading in texture memory blocks the background data of AR1-AR6 in memory blocks BLK1-BLK6 in accordance with the amount of its data (column 7, lines 1-30).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 3 except additional claimed limitation of “reading means includes means for judging whether the work memory block is a vacant space or not.” However, the Isowaki reference further discloses reading means includes means for judging whether the work memory block is a vacant space or not (figure 4).

Claim 6:

The Isowaki reference has taught a game device wherein reading means includes determining means for determining a plurality of memory blocks (5 micro-textures) when background data to be stored requires, say, 5 memory blocks (column 10, lines 44-67).

Claim 9:

The Isowaki reference has taught a game device wherein moving object such as a vehicle moves within three-dimensional virtual space (column 5, lines 54-67).

Claim 10:

The Isowaki reference has taught a sudden change of direction of travel (column 10, lines 3-11) and processing means for enabling the detection of the direction of movement and amount of movement of a movable object (column 2, lines 59-67). The Isowaki reference has also taught

a game device wherein background data is landform data because the first texture is a picture of a moving road surface when a movable object is in a traveling state (column 2, lines 36-54).

Claim 11:

The claim 11 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that the claims 1 and 9.

Therefore, the claim 11 is rejected for the same reason as the claims 1 and 9.

Claim 12:

The claim 12 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 1-10 except additional claimed limitation of information recording medium. The Isowaki reference has taught the information recording medium such as a ROM cartridge, CD-ROM and floppy disk (column 5, lines 54-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 5, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isowaki U.S. Patent No. 6,417,854 in view of DeAguitar et al. U.S. Pat. No. 5,263,136.

(a) The claims 5, 7 and 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional claimed limitation of counting means for memory blocks in a variety of forms. As noted above, the Isowaki reference discloses a game device for processing background data and displaying a moving object in three-dimensional virtual space. The Isowaki reference has taught judging means for determining (judging) which area AR the vehicle is crossing and

texture transfer should be performed in accordance to the vehicular moving speed (figure 12, and column 10, lines 44-67) and reading means for reading in texture memory the background data (micro-texture data) of the area determined (judged) as being crossed with by the determining (judging) means in accordance to the velocity region (see for example, column 11, lines 1-21).

(b) However, the reference does not explicitly disclose a counting means for detecting whether the moving object exists within the respective areas equivalent to memory blocks storing background data.

(c) DeAguiar teaches a counting means for memory blocks storing background data (column 38, lines 40-54, column 42, lines 48-59 of DeAguiar).

(d) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated a counting means of DeAguiar in the Isowaki's high-speed three-dimensional game device because such a construction would have provided a means for updating cache memory usage status.

(e) Such modification would have been required for determining the usage status of the memory blocks as suggested by Isowaki by implicitly disclosing a determining means to determine texture memory to be read from memory blocks (e.g., column 11, lines 1-21) thereby suggesting the obvious modification.

(f) One having the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to do this because determining the usage numbers of the memory blocks would allow a selection of certain memory blocks to be used when the car or a moving object is moving in different area numbers.

Remarks

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7. Applicant's arguments, filed 02/20/2003, paper number 7, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

8. Applicant argues in essence with respect to claim 1 and similar claims that:

"Isowaki fails to disclose a combination of elements, including at least a 'pre-reading means for pre-reading said background data from said storage means by establishing an area for pre-reading which includes: setting a predetermined angle-of-visibility based on a direction of the moving object, setting a limit-line of a visual field at a predetermined distance towards a front of the visual field, and setting a pre-reading start line at a predetermined distance towards the front of the limit-line of the visual field,' (emphasis added) as recited in claim 1."

This is not found persuasive for the following reasons:

- First of all, the "limit-line" and "start line" in the claimed limitation are not specifically determined throughout the Applicant's specification. In light of Applicant's specification (see Applicant's specification, page 12, paragraph 2 and 3, page 12, paragraph 1 and 2), the additional claimed limitation is interpreted as merely a pre-reading means of pre-loading memory blocks of the stored background data into a working memory space. As in the rejection of claim 1, Isowaki has taught the claimed limitation of pre-reading means of pre-loading memory blocks of the stored background data into a working memory space. The reasons are given next.
- Isowaki teaches a game device comprising a video block 11 receiving data from a storage means such as CD-ROM prior to image processing background data for displaying a moving object in three-dimensional virtual space (column 4, lines 11-67

and column 5, lines 1-67). Isowaki also teaches a game device with pre-reading means for pre-reading background data from storage means such as CD-ROM and texture data of pertinent blocks are formed in advance in ROM and transferred to the block area of the texture memory (e.g., column 5, lines 54-67, and column 6, lines 6-30).

- The examiner asserts Isowaki teaches a pre-reading means for pre-reading background data in advance into a working memory, e.g., for the car race game. In column 6, lines 64-67 and column 7, lines 1-6 of Isowaki, it is stated “a course for a closed-circuit car race is normally constructed in advance as display data 210 and is used by fetching from the above-mentioned display data 210 texture and other data required by a scene accompanying the movement of a movable object in accordance with the development of the game.” The examiner interprets this teaching as storing display data in a memory space in advance that accompanies the movement of a high-speed moving object such as a racing car.
- In figures 14-17, Isowaki further teaches setting a predetermined angle-of-visibility based on a direction of the moving object. Isowaki also teaches that texture data of pertinent blocks are read in advance from ROM to the texture memory (column 12, lines 2-29).
- Isowaki teaches that the fetching of a background screen texture in advance from ROM relative to the background screen texture in memory 132 or currently under display in TV receiver 5 setting a limit-line of a visual field at a predetermined

distance towards a front of the visual field, and setting a pre-reading start line at a predetermined distance towards the front of the limit-line of the visual field.

- As applied to the present application, Isowaki fulfills the claimed limitation of setting a limit-line of a visual field at a predetermined distance towards a front of the visual field, and setting a pre-reading start line at a predetermined distance towards the front of the limit-line of the visual field.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6606 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 395-3900.

jcw

April 3, 2003



MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600